

***PRENANTHES BARBATA* (ASTERACEAE) AND
PARENTUCELLIA VISCOSA (SCROPHULARIACEAE) NEW TO
OKLAHOMA**

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ABSTRACT

Prenanthes barbata and *Parentucellia viscosa* are reported as new to the flora of Oklahoma.

KEYWORDS: *Prenanthes*, *Parentucellia*, Asteraceae, Scrophulariaceae, Oklahoma.

The following taxa are not reported from Oklahoma by Taylor and Taylor (1994) or the PLANTS database (USCS, USDA. 2004), thus are considered as new to the state. All locations cited are in the West Gulf Coast Plain vegetational region (Taylor and Taylor 1994).

Prenanthes barbata (Torr. & A. Gray) M. L. Milstead ex A. Cronquist (Asteraceae). Four populations of *P. barbata* were located on a stream terrace along Mt. Fork Creek below Beaver Bend Lake and Mt. Fork River within Beaver Bend State Park in Mc Curtain County. The Mt. Fork Creek plants consisted of two populations, one with about 25 flowering individuals and another with about 15 flowering individuals. Two Mt. Fork River populations consisted of about ten flowering individuals at one site and five flowering individuals at the other

site. The dominant tree species at the sites included: *Acer rubrum*, *A. saccharum*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Quercus alba*, *Q. muhlenbergii*, *Q. shumardii* and *Vaccinium elliotii*. Common herbaceous plants included *Chasmanthium sessilifolium*, *Solidago caesia*, and *Carex* spp. These populations are about 200 km west of the nearest known occurrence in Arkansas in Grant Co. (USDA, NRCS. 2004) and approximately 100 km northeast of the nearest known Texas occurrence in Lamar Co. (Singhurst et al., 2004).

Voucher specimens: OKLAHOMA. **Mc Curtain Co.:** Beaver Bend State Park, Mt. Fork Creek trail below Beaver Bend Lake, 0.7 mi. S of spillway, 6 Oct 2000, *Singhurst 10118* (BAYLU); Beaver Bend State Park, park dam trail, 0.4 mi. S. of dam, 6 Oct 2000, *Singhurst 10115* (BAYLU); Beaver Bend State Park, W side of Mt. Fork River below dam, 20 Oct 2002, *Singhurst & Singhurst 11343* (BAYLU); Beaver Bend State Park, W side of Mt. Fork River below Broken Bow Reservoir dam, 19 Oct 2003, *Singhurst & Singhurst 12355* (BAYLU); Beaver Bend State Park, W side of parking lot turn around at trail entrance of park dam, 19 Oct 2003, *Singhurst & Singhurst 12534* (BAYLU).

Two other species of *Prenanthes* occur in Oklahoma, *P. altissima* L. and *P. alata* (Hook.) D. Dietr. (Milstead 1964). *Prenanthes altissima* is distinguished by its yellow to green-yellow florets numbering about five or six per capitulum. *Prenanthes alata*, which has a similar flower color and floret number to *P. barbata*, is characterized by its triangular to occasionally elliptic basal leaves that are slightly hastate at the base. *Prenanthes barbata* has oblanceolate to elliptic basal leaves that are never hastate.

Prenanthes barbata is considered to be rare in Texas (Correll and Johnston 1970), and since it is now known from only four populations at Beaver Bend State Park, it should be considered as a candidate for sensitive species status by the Oklahoma Natural Heritage Inventory.

Parentucellia viscosa (L.) Caruel (Scrophulariaceae). This Old World native has been naturalized on the west coast (California, Oregon, and Washington) and in the south central (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi,

and Texas) United States (USDA, NRCS. 2004). The species is rather widespread in east Texas and is quite common in adjacent Bowie and Red River counties (pers. observ.), bordering the Red River. The species is conspicuous because of its bright yellow flowers that have earned it the common name Yellow Glandweed. This species typically occurs in mesic roadsides in association with *Vicia* spp., *Rumex* spp., *Lolium perenne*, *Casteleja* spp., *Eleocharis* spp., etc.

Voucher specimen: OKLAHOMA. **Mc Curtain Co.:** 11.2 miles north of Junction of Red River and OK Hwy 37, May 1999, *Singhurst 10252* (BAYLU).

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